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BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

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SPECIAL NOTICES CHARGED ONE PRICE AND A HALF.

INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Sept. 26, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that Congress has directed the annual payment of interest on the \$30 Treasury Notes. The interest due on each note on the first day of January next will be paid to the respective holders on presentation at the Treasury or at any Depository of the Government.

(Signed) G. C. HEMMING, Secretary of Treasury.

PROMPT MARSHAL'S ORDERS.

PROMPT MARSHAL'S OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 26, 1862.

No—

1. Hereafter, and until further orders the Police Guard will cease to half or demand passes from ladies on the streets, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEPPER, Major, & Provost Marshal.

Volunteers.

BING fully authorized to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States a regiment of Infantry for the war, volunteers having unanimous organized and have them mustered into the service by writing me at Atlanta, or telegraphing me at Chattanooga, Tenn. This regiment is wanted immediately.

(Signed) TAZ. W. NEWMAN.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE.

CLEVELAND, TENN.

REV. J. N. Bradshaw, Principal.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, UNDER THE DIRECTION AND PROFESSION OF THE REV. MR. BRADSHAW, WHO HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS.

The Trustees in making this arrangement would most especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last two months, during which time he has removed ample, and we might say, improved, the entire system of instruction, patron and pupils. These advances were, however, made by the efforts of a few individuals, who have been instrumental in the cause, and the progress made, and the expense incurred by the school, has been entirely defrayed by the parents, and the school is now in full blast, and is well supported.

The trustees are thankful to the citizens, who have

arranged so to know that under his administration the school will be conducted in a manner to do justice to the cause of education.

The price of tuition is one-half in advance, the rest by the middle of the term.

Board can be had in good families, and at an decent board is used kept especially for young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel, is not to exceed \$25 per week.

G. W. PARKS, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

MURKINSBY, Oct. 10, 1862.

1. The Confederate authorities having ordered the enforcement of the Conscription law in Tennessee. The Judge or chairman of the county Court of Tennessee, and the commanding general of the military forces in each county, shall be called upon to make an enrollment of all persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16th, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence." Said enrolling officers will proceed immediately to make a full and exact enrollment of the rebel army, and to do all they can to render the same as perfect as possible, and to be rendered fit for service.

2. Said enrolling officers will, with all the assistance, enrol all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and forward separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighteen and under twenty-four years of age, to the General of the Armies. They will also make a list of all the persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of the laws of their commands, and return the same to the Adjutant General of the State.

3. At any time within thirty days from the date of this order, any soldier and select the regiment to which they will be attached, either before or at the time of enrollment.

4. All persons volunteering to serve will report themselves at the above rendezvous, where they will be mustered into service and furnished transportation to their respective regiments.

By order of Isham G. Harris, Governor, A. D. COBBIN.

WANTED.

POUNDS OF TALLOW, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

R. W. COBBIN.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Through our Richmond exchanges, we have late news of Northern news, which we spread before our readers, for *successo*.

We gather the following items from Northern papers of the 30th:

The correspondent of the New York "Times" describes long account of the battle of Potowmack. The expedition consisted of the command of portions of them of Brigadier Gen. Braxton and Terry, the former commanding the larger expedition was intended as a surprise, and its object was to destroy the tressels, bridge, and fortifications, and to prevent delay upon the route.

The greater part of the supplies were, as were called for, on hand at this depot. Such supplies as were not here have been ordered by telegraph from the Philadelphia and New York depots, and forwarded.

The requisitions have been very large, and it was assured that every such requisition had been filled and forwarded. Within the last two days, however, new and large requisitions have been received, which are being shipped as rapidly as possible.

The supply of clothing, shoes and other stores to an army of such size must be enormous, like that of a great city whose population equals in number. Where every man is well shod and clothed to-day, many would be to-morrow.

The Department has not been able instantly to fill all requisitions for horses. These requisitions have far exceeded any estimates. Over thirteen thousand (13,000) horses have been issued to the Army on the Potowmack River since the 1st of September. The demand continues, and the daily issues are still very large.

There was a great fire at Harper's Ferry on the 29th. Twenty cars loaded with hay, oats and corn, were consumed, as well as a considerable portion of the tressel-work of the railroad.

The letter published in some of our papers as from a nephew of Secretary Seward, in which systematic lying is recommended, is pronounced a fabrication. There is no such news.

The Northern "Intelligencer" publishes the conversation between Lincoln and the Border State Congressman as justifying its "surprise" at the President's press in war policy.

The *habitu corpus* writ, in the case of Wm. W. Peppar, at Fort Warren, was not served. The trial was not allowed to pass to the Fort.

The election proves to have been very closely contested—the Republicans majority about a thousand.

Judge Carmichael, confined at Fort Delaware, has been released by order of the Secretary.

Secretary Chase says the U. S. debt is only \$40 millions.

THE UNION ARMY.

More than half the army is now under the command of Major-General Burnside. In addition to his own corps, the 3d, the command of the 2d and 12th, report to him. The 2d, late Sumner's, is under Major-General Gould. The 12th (Banks') was assigned three days ago to Major-General Slocomb, but while all these corps are under Burnside, the three remaining ones to the north and west of the Atlantic and Ad. are commanded respectively by Gen. John Foster, Reynolds, and A. J. Smith, who continue to report directly to General McClellan. The current belief is that when the army of the Potowmack is well, it will be two to three, not commanded by Burnside and one by McClellan. The rebels are taking the enemy in front, the other in flank, it is probably, in an effort to draw from this army.

A Northern paper, giving an account of General Bragg's withdrawal from Kentucky, informs us that he has been compelled to give up his plan to capture Cincinnati, and has withdrawn to the south.

While Col. Osceola, Gen. Bragg's, was arrested by a number of Rebels, and one or two Unionists, who pried him with questions, in answer to whom, he was captured a few days since, while crossing to the Maryland shore with negroes in a boat. He represented that he was going after a padding of telegraph wires, with which to complete his studies for being a student of medicine; but it is thought that he was not in any way to procure goods to take back. The rebels were sent to the Provost Marshal this morning, and were committed to the Old Capitol prison.

ATLANTA, because of the difficulties experienced in getting the privilege of taking their home, and in attending to their wants, while Rebel sympathizers are freely accorded similar privileges in aid of Rebel prisoners. A committee of citizens have gone to Washington to lay the facts in the case before the President, and obtain the release of the prisoners.

General Wool has been ordered to Washington to appear before the Court of Inquiry to review the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—Camp Simmers is very lively just now. Over twelve thousand soldiers are now quartered there—seven thousand and drafted militia and five thousand volunteers for three years, and in lieu of the draft, in a few days at least fifty acres will be covered with men.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The case of William H. Winder, of Philadelphia, who applied for a writ of habeas corpus to be liberated from Fort Warren, was carried to trial before Judge Clifford, of the United States Circuit Court. The writ was granted, Judge Clifford remarking that it was intended to apply to or prejudice any question that may hereafter arise on the return of the same. The writ will be served on the military commandant of Fort Warren, and if honored, come up for further hearing to-morrow. The cause for Mr. Winder are Wm. H. Reed, G. W. Butler and Peter McCall, of Philadelphia.

BOSTON CORPS CASE.

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The Northern papers are dwelling with great delight on the privations of our soldiers, which, indeed, they greatly magnify. It was so with our fathers and the invaders in the revolution. One of their writers, however, is sensible enough to draw a different lesson from that taught by the rest. He says:

"The strength of rebels in Southern Missouri has been greatly exaggerated. It has recently been satisfactorily ascertained that McClellan's entire command is less than five thousand strong, and such a condition that it can't do little damage. Falstaff's ragged troops were not more truly armed, equipped and clad than were those Arkansas and Mississippi rebels. One thing may be said in their favor. They are terribly in earnest, and will stand their ground until the last moment.

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THE CROWNS OF THE BURN'T SHIP.

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